CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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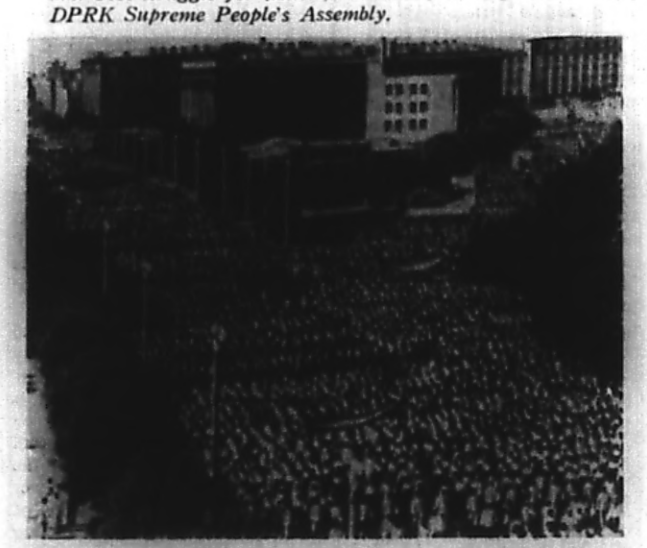
300,000 Pyongyang Citizens Rally to Demand U.S. Troops' Withdrawal From S. Korea

On the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the launching (on June 25, 1950) of the armed invasion of Korea by the U.S. imperialists, 300,000 Pyongyang citizens held a rally, strongly denouncing the U.S. aggressors and demanding the U.S. troops get out of South Korea at once

At the rally, all the participants expressed their firm determination to rise up in an anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, in response to the proposal recently made by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.



Attendants of the mass rally in Pyongyang who are shouting "Let's drive out the U.S. imperialists and unify the fatherland!"

PYONGYANG, June 24 (KCNA) –On the eve of June 25, a Pyongyang citizens' rally was held in the Kim Il Sung Square in Pyongyang.

The square seethed with shouts: "U.S. aggressors, get out of South Korea at once!" "Unite all the strength of the nation to force the U.S. aggressors out of South Korea!" "Drive out the U.S. imperialists to unify the fatherland!"

The square and the streets leading to it were filled with some 300,000 citizens.

Addressing the rally, Kim Wal Ryong, Chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, said that the recent DPRK appeal pointed to the only reasonable way for the nation to carve out a bright future, at a time when the South Korean people were undergoing unprecedented misfortunes and sufferings. He was referring to an appeal, recently issued by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, which called on the Korean people to rise in a large-scale struggle to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressors out of South Korea.

The reporter stressed that the South Korean authorities should use, with sincerity, every possible means and ways to force the U.S. troops out of South Korea.

He also urged the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement on forcing the U.S. troops out of South Korea, instead of insisting on signing a "status of forces agreement."

Following the chairman, foreign guests visiting North Korea, made addresses to the rally. They were Yaroslav Mewald (transcribed from Korean), member of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions, Njono, Chairman of the Council of the All Indonesian Trade Unions Central Organization, and Takasawa Yoshihiro, representative of the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (Sohyo).

They unanimously demanded the U.S. troops evacuate from South Korea immediately.

After the rally, the participants held a street demonstration. They marched through the streets, firmly determined to compel the U.S. aggressive army out of South Korea and to carry out the great task of unifying peacefully the fatherland.

"On U.S. Invasion of Korea"
—DPRK Foreign Ministry Issues Memorandum—

PYONGYANG, June 25 (KCNA)- The DPRK Foreign Ministry made public yesterday a memorandum "On the U.S. invasion of Korea." The memorandum was issued on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the launching (on June 25, 1950) of the aggressive war against Korea by the U.S. imperialists. It exposes historically U.S. aggressive actions during the past 100 years against Korea.

The memorandum says as follows in its preface.

"Nine years have already passed since an armistice was declared in Korea. However, peaceful unification of the fatherland is not yet accomplished, though it is the long-cherished desire of the Korean people. The present division of the fatherland is caused directly by the aggressive policy consistently pursued by the U.S. toward Korea. Ever since the armistice, the U.S. has been intensifying tensions in Korea and obstructing by hook or crook peaceful unification of Korea.

"The U.S. is now stepping up its intrigues to provoke a new war in Korea. These machinations by the U.S. are the most serious obstacle to peaceful unification of Korea and to the peace through the Far East and the world.

"U.S. imperialist aggression against Korea has a long historic background. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea considers it necessary to make known to the governments of all countries and the world's peace-loving people some of U.S. aggressive actions against Korea, and to show them how to remove the root-causes blocking peaceful unification of Korea."

The memorandum consists of the following six parts:

1. U.S. invasion of Korea started about 100 years ago
2. U.S. occupation of South Korea and establishment of colonial rule there
3. U.S. aggressive war against the Korean people (true nature of war criminals, abuse of U.N. banner, atrocities without a parallel in war history; ignominious defeat suffered by aggressors)
4. U.S. is obstructing peaceful unification of Korea (plots to perpetuate occupation of South Korea; intensified suppression, stepped-up plunder and exploitation; downfall of Syngman Rhee puppet government and crisis confronting colonial rule)
5. Ever more active U.S. plots to provoke a new war (miserable realities of South Korea, frantic preparations for war)
6. U.S. imperialism is inveterate enemy of Korean people

Koreans In Japan

Meanwhile, here in Japan some 3,800 Koreans in Tokyo gathered for a "Central Rally of Koreans in Japan for Immediate Evacuation of U.S. Troops from South Korea" on June 25 at the Hibiya Public Hall in the Japanese capital.

Li Shim Chul, Vice-Chairman of the General Association, said in his speech that there was no reason why the Korean people should be suppressed or despised by foreign forces.

He appealed to all the Koreans in Japan to unite themselves more closely to drive the U.S. forces out of South Korea and achieve peaceful unification of Korea.

The rally adopted a protest note addressed to U.S. President Kennedy and an appeal calling on the South Korean people to support the proposal by the Supreme People's Assembly.

U.S.S.R. Proposes "Withdrawal of Foreign Troops From S.Korea" to 17th U.N. General Assembly

NEW YORK, June 25 (TASS)- The USSR Representation at the United Nations, on the instructions of the Soviet Gov't, has asked acting United Nations Secretary General U Thant to include, into the agenda of the 17th General Assembly of the United Nations, as an important and urgent question, the item "On the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea."

An aide-memoire submitted on this question points out that although nine years have passed since the end of the Korean War, foreign, chiefly American, troops continue staying on the territory of South Korea.

Foreign troops are staying in South Korea under the flag of United Nations. As a result, the actions of foreign troops in the southern part of the Korean Peninsula seriously damage the authority and the good name of the United Nations.

As is known, says the aide-memoire in conclusion, units of Chinese People's Volunteers were withdrawn from the DPRK as far back as October of 1958 and now, for four years already, there are no foreign troops on its territory. There are no reasons for American or other foreign troops to stay in the south of Korea.

The Soviet Government considers that the United Nations, whose charter commits it to do everything to promote peace and security, cannot and must not remain indifferent to the presence of foreign troops in South Korea.

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics considers that it is essential that the General Assembly at its coming session discuss the question "On the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea" and thus help establish lasting peace in Korea and throughout the Far East.

Editorial

We Support SPA's Justifiable and Patriotic Proposals for Withdrawal Of U.S. Army From S.Korea

IN connection with the present tense situation of South Korea resulting from the U.S. occupation of this part of Korea, the 11th session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, after carefully discussing appropriate measures for waging a nation wide struggle to make the U.S. army withdraw from the territory of Korea, has recently proposed to the South Korean authorities to conclude an agreement between the North and South on not resorting to armed force against each other and to cut the numerical strength of the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively on condition that the U.S. army is withdrawn from South Korea.

These measures taken by the Supreme People's Assembly are the most justifiable and patriotic ones for national salvation, especially when the South Korean people's calamities and sufferings have reached the furthest extreme. These are a manifestation of brotherly love of the KWP and the DPRK Government toward the compatriots of South Korea.

TO compel the U.S. army to pull out of South Korea–this is today an urgent national task confronting all the Korean people and a life-or-death issue for the South Korean people.

Since the first day of their landing in the territory of liberated South Korea, the U.S. army has enforced a harsh colonial rule and committed all sorts of outrages and atrocities against the innocent people of South Korea. Solely because of the U.S. army occupation of South Korea, the territorial division of Korea has continued for 17 years long. South Korea has been completely reduced to a military strategic base and a colonial commodity market of the United States, with its national industry ruined and its rural economy devastated. Continued U.S. army occupation of South Korea aggravates tension in Korea and the Far East.

ALL facts clearly show that unless the U.S. army withdrawn from this part of Korea, neither the South Korean people can be extricated from the present miserable plight, nor Korea be unified in a peaceful way, nor the root cause of war be removed from the Far East.

As is known to the world, there are no foreign troops in North Korea. The so-called "communist threat" from the North the U.S. imperialists have been clamouring about so noisily has never existed or exists.

On the contrary, the DPRK Government, proceeding from the unanimous desire of the whole nation, has consistently exerted all sincere efforts to realize Korea's peaceful unification.

However, in view of the fact that the South Korean authorities are not yet fully understood the position of the DPRK Government on this question, the latter has again initiated the recent proposals.

Firmly convinced that these peaceable proposals will play an important role not only in solving the pressing task of our nation but in maintaining and consolidating peace in Korea and the Far East, we expect that all the peace-loving friends of the world will give active support to the realization of our people's legitimate and burning desire for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea, so that we can be fully ensured the national right to solve our question by ourselves.

The masters of Korea are the Korean people. U.S. aggressive army, get out of South Korea!

A-A People's Solidarity Council, WFDY, IUS, Support Struggle of Korean People

In connection with the 12th anniversary of the provocation of the brigandish aggressive war in Korea by the U.S. imperialists, the Secretariat of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council issued on June 25 a statement trenchantly denouncing the United States for its occupation of South Korea and demanding the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea, according to information from Cairo.

On the same day, the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League received a letter from the Secretariat of the World Federation of Democratic Youth on the occasion of the "day of struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea." Meanwhile, the Secretariat of the International Union of Students also issued a statement the same day in connection with the "week of international solidarity with the Korean people and students."

Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Council said in its statement: U.S. imperialist aggressive policy is the main obstacle to the unification of Korea and the source of tension in the world, particularly in the Far East.

Extending greetings to the South Korean people who are bringing about a new upsurge in their struggle, the statement called upon the Afro Asian people's solidarity committees and social organisations of all countries, the Asian and African peoples and the world peace-loving people to set a week of solidarity with Korea and support the patriotic struggle of the Korean people for driving out the U.S. army from South Korea and achieving the unification of the country.

The **World Federation of Democratic Youth** wrote in its letter that on the 12th anniversary of the provocation of the Korean War by the U.S. imperialists on June 25, 1950, the WFDY expresses militant solidarity with the South Korean people and youth who are waging a nation-wide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea.

The letter condemning the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea, went on: There are no grounds or excuse for the U.S. imperialists to station armed troops in South Korea. We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialist aggressive troops pull out of South Korea at once, taking with them all the lethal weapons.

Warmly welcoming the proposal made recently by the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, the letter stated that the South Korean authorities should accept this reasonable proposal. If the South Korean authorities refuse this, they will not be able to escape the pungent denunciation of the world public opinion, it added.

Meanwhile, the **International Union of Students** praised in its statement the recent just struggle of the South Korean students against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and voiced active support and encouragement to this.

The statement strongly demanded the U.S. imperialists withdraw from South Korea at once, taking with them all the lethal weapons.

The IUS Secretariat backs the stand of the students supporting the recent propositions advanced by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly which have opened a new phase for the peaceful unification of Korea.

In conclusion, the statement once again called upon the members of the International Union of Students and the students' organisations of the world to strengthen international solidarity with and extend active support and encouragement to the entire Korean people and students fighting for expelling the U.S. imperialist aggressive army from South Korea and achieving the unification of their country.

Six Heights to be Scaled in 1962

–Height of 15 million tons of coal–

(1)

Increased coal output is of great significance in both scaling the five other heights, raising substantially the people's living standard and in pushing the country's socialist construction.

Only with an ample supply of coal, can we successfully develop all the consumption departments, including modern factories, enterprises and railway transportation, construct a large number of power stations, introduce gasifications of coal into industry and turn out larger quantities of chemical products, such as synthetic fabrics and rubber, whose raw material is coal.

This is why coal is called "food" for the national economy.

Therefore, the Korean Worker's Party and the Government of the Republic, always paying great attention to the development of the coal industry, have taken a series of clear-cut measures to develop substantially the coal industry.

Anju coal miners introduce a system of hydraulic coal mining method, the most advanced one in its field.

As a result, almost all existing coal mines were restored and rebuilt, and a number of large-scale coal mines were developed in a brief space of time following the end of the Korean War, so that the coal output registered a remarkable upward curve.

On the basis of the coal demands in the national economy, the task of producing 15 million tons of coal this year is presented before the people.

This figure of 15 million tons of coal means three times the corresponding figure for the pre-liberation 1944, and 1.5 times that of 1960 when about 10 million tons of coal was produced. This also means that if the target is fulfilled, per capita coal consumption in North Korea will be 1.5 tons, far surpassing that in Japan, which stood at 546kg in 1960.

If coal is "food" for the national economy–and it really is–this figure of 15 million tons of coal is doubtless a yardstick to measure the rapid development of the national economy.

(II)

Then, what concrete policies are the KWP and the DPRK Government following to scale this important height of producing 15 million tons of coal.

A) to realize over-all mechanization at each colliery and in face work at each mine, especially, mechanization in transportation.

B) to concentrate materials, capital, higher technique, on mines with richer coal deposits.

C) to develop widely high-speed excavation, giving priority to production.

D) to actively introduce a series of advanced coal mining methods.

E) to provide coal miners with protection measures, to ensure their lives by ameliorating ventilation systems and providing better facilities in pit and shaft.

It is hardly possible for coal miners to remarkably increase coal output without rationalizing the existing work system and method. This is because today mines are expanding in scale and because production departments are more complicatedly interrelated than ever before. Measures mentioned below are important to solve this question.

(*A*) to establish a guidance system for leading all industrial activities in a systematic and coordinated way.

(*B*) to raise the qualities of meritorious workers as leaders.

(III)

15 million tons of coal is not a mere figure written on paper: the rich resources of superior anthracite and brown coal, firm material and technical bases, creative capacity of coal miners and technicians, and the outstanding leadership of the KWP –all these are a firm guarantee for a successful fulfillment of the target.

Achievement so far obtained gives a graphic account of steady progress, indicating that the target of 15 million tons of coal is nearing its goal.

Coal miners produced 8 per cent more by the end of April, the first quarter of this year, over the figure in the same period of last year. Large-scale mining combines with an annual coal output capacity of one million tons, such as Anju, Kowon and Shinchang, and Kokunwon coal mine which is scheduled to produce 800,000 tons of coal by the end of this year, were producing 1.2-2 times more coal as of the end of April than their monthly averages for last year.

* * *

The six heights on which we have run a series of articles, are based on the key directions of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan. The six heights set as targets for this year are of decisive significance.

The successful scaling ahead of schedule of these six heights, therefore, will "go a long way toward both strengthening the national economy and heightening the material and spiritual living standard of the people" (from the new year greetings of Premier Kim Il Sung, 1962) and will contribute greatly toward realizing peaceful, independent unification of the fatherland.

U.S. Imperialists, Ignitor of the Korean War

(Continued from previous issue)

However, this was an ill-prepared farce because U.S. armed intervention in North Korea had already been under way before a resolution to authorize U.S. forces as the U.N. forces was adopted, to say nothing of the illegality of the means employed to pass the resolution.

Further, three hours before the "resolution" was adopted illegally on June 27 by the U.N. Council, then U.S. President, Harry S. Truman ordered the U.S. air and naval forces to move into the Korean front, and at the same time, ordered the 7th Fleet to sail for the territorial waters of Taiwan to place the land under its complete military control.

Meanwhile, it should not be overlooked that by June 26 of 1950, the day before the Truman's order was issued, U.S. air force units, combat-ready, had already arrived in the Korean front.

Urged by the U.S. imperialists, 15 countries sent their troops to Korea as partners of U.S. imperialism in its open armed invasion of the northern part.

As is well known, the U.S. imperialists utilized Japan (which had been drawn into the aggressive military setup of war provocation) both as a vast military base and as a rear supply base for carrying on the war in Korea.

It should not escape our attention, however, that the role Japan shared with the U.S. imperialists in the Korean War was not confined to the fact that Japan was a vast military base and a rear supply base for U.S. imperialism.

A large number of Japanese, among whom were included former Japanese officers and soldiers, not only participated directly in the Korean fighting, but also cooperated with the U.S. imperialists in working out barbarous programs of mass-murder.

Thus, the number of Japanese who, in the name of "civilians," served the U.S. imperialists mainly as technicians or as members of U.S. intelligence corps totaled as many as some 7,000.

More important is the fact that former Japanese military leaders played a significant role in helping the U.S. imperialists work out military operation plans and make preparations for bacteriological warfare.

To illustrate this, the following two instances will be sufficient.

First, advice furnished by the so-called "Hattori's organ" headed by Shiro Hattori, former chief of operations bureau of the General Staff Office of the Japanese Army, was one of the most important reasons why the U.S. imperialists was able to carry out successfully the Surprise Landing Operation on Inchon Port.

Second, as for bacteriological bombs (which were dropped by U.S. planes to lay bare thoroughly U.S. imperialism's brutality), the Ishii group actively cooperated with the U.S. imperialists in helping them produce the bombs. The group was responsible for carrying out large-scale bacteriological operations in China during World War 11. (Dark fog over Japan, by Seicho Matsumoto, published by Bungei-Shunju-sha, Tokyo)

We are naturally much concerned over the fact that these Japanese militarists

(Continued on page 3)

Return Home Agreement Must Be Extended For Another Year

—Korean Red Cross Society Cables Its Japanese Counterpart—

PYONGYANG, June 22 (KCNA) —The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society sent a telegram on June 22 to the Japan Red Cross Society in connection with the question of the extension of the Agreement signed between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan on the return home of the Korean citizens in Japan.

The telegram reads:

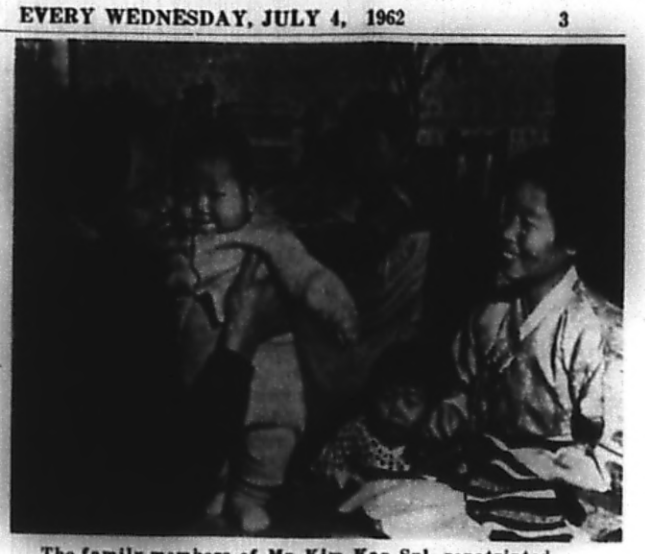
The return home operation has been well on the way for nearly 3 years in accordance with the Agreement between the Red Cross Societies of Korea and Japan concerning the return home of the Korean citizens in Japan, and the Korean citizens who have already returned home are enjoying a new, happy life in the warm bosom of the Government of the Republic.

As your Society admits, the number of the Korean citizens in Japan wishing to return home still amount to tens of thousands, and many of them are continuously filing applications for the return home.

Therefore, it is obvious that the return home operation can not be completed within the term of the Agreement.

Proceeding from the actual situation as above-mentioned and the fundamental spirit of the return home agreement that the return home operation should be continued normally as long as there are those who wish to return home, our Society proposes that the term of the Agreement be extended as it is for another year in accordance with Article 9 of the return home agreement.

We are convinced that an agreement on the question of extending the term of the Agreement can be reached in the same way as done last year.



The family members of Mr. Kim Kap Sul, repatriated from Japan two years ago, sitting in a happy circle

U.S. Launches Another Military Exercise in South Korea

SEOUL, June 22—The U.S. imperialist aggressors launched on June 22 a "landing operation exercise" called "Bull" in the area of Pohang, North Kyungsang Province, by mobilizing huge South Korean armed forces, according to a Hapdong Tongshin report.

This maneuver which will last till July 5 is being participated in by scores of large and small naval vessels of the South Korean navy including high speed vessels, landing commanding vessels and tank landing craft and the first, second and third battle groups of the South Korean marine corps and air forces.

This provocative exercise started on the eve of the 12th anniversary of the U.S. provocation of the Korean War on June 25, 1950, under a simulated condition of "invasion from the North."

This war provocation is aimed at dampening the surging anti-American sentiments of the South Korean people and diverting their attention elsewhere, while "justifying" their aggressive scheme.

Chullima Movement Produces New Type of Men

PYONGYANG, June 11 (KCNA) —The big score-board turned once more when the umpire's whistle sounded, closing the game.

The score was 46 to 32. A storm of cheers swept the reviewing stand packed with spectators.

At this Pyongyang City women's basketball games last spring the team of the Ryongsung Meat Processing Factory proved the strongest and was qualified to take part in national games as a B-class basketball team.

The reporter had a chat with the captain of this team in the rest room. It turned out that the team was composed of members of a Chullima Work Team of the meat processing factory. Captain Kim Bok Hi herself was the leader of the work team.

She related how her work team members could become sportswomen.

It was in February of 1960 that all her work team members began playing basketball. In that same month the work team joined in the movement for winning the title of Chullima Work Team. A Chullima Work Team had to lead others not only in production but in sports and arts as well.

They had to pull through many twists and turns. Some work team members were physically unfit and some others didn't care to play games.

Those in delicate health were told to have proper daily run every morning.

On learning the persevering efforts these girls were making to master basketball, the women basketballers of the Kangchul Athletic Group came to their help and passed on technique to them. The beginners got used to the ball before they knew it. At first the ball hardly touched the backboard. But after hard training for certain period, they could make baskets from afar. Their enthusiasm grew. The girls who turned their back at first began joining in the training. Those in poor health grew healthy unrecognizably. Two hours of basketball training became a routine in their daily schedule.

The girls became more sunshiny and became active. With their motor nerve developing, no one could match them in production.

Thus the basketball team of a work team came into being.

They have reached a certain level in other athletic matches, too. The work team holds first place in the Ryongsung district in table tennis, in the 100 metre and 200 metre runs and one of the prize winners in 400 metre relay race in the city.

They are, at the same time, fine amateur artists loved by the workers of the factory. The choruses sung by the whole work team members to the accompaniment of Kayakeum (one of the Korean string instruments) never fail to delight the audience.

Among them are soloists, dancers and comedians.

They were placed first at a district amateur art contest some time ago. There they staged the one-act drama "Red Registration Book" showing their gay and happy life and hope-filled future of these food processing workers. This drama was written by Kim Joon Kum, manager of the factory, who was deeply moved by their life.

Needless to say, these Chullima riders are a model in production. Though they have little experience still, their success in production and technical innovation should not be overlooked. They have made 12 technical innovations, counting the big ones only. The jelly cutter among them was highly praised at the Pyongyang City Scientific Conference.

They are all college and special school students. Great are their hopes as future engineers and technicians. Their average age is 21.

Their life is always cheerful in labour and study, sports and art activities.

The life of the Kim Bok Hi Chullima Work Team is an epitome of the life of the tens of thousands of Chullima Work Teams of our country whose motto is: "Let's all become fully developed new men of communist type!"

☆ ☆ ☆

Two Different Realities as Viewed from Technical Training

Daily prospering and developing North Korea and declining and ruining South Korea present a striking contrast in technical forces.

The South Korean engineers and technicians totalled only 8,616 in 1961, even according to the exaggerated figure of the South Korean "Economic Planning Office" as quoted by South Korean paper Maiil Shinmoon. This was no more than 10.4 per cent of the North Korean figure the same year.

The number of engineers and technicians came to 83,163 that year in the northern part of the country where technicians and specialists are trained en masse under the correct policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic to construct and manage with their own technique all the domains of the national economy.

In 1960, the number of engineers and technicians out of every 1,000 heads of the population was no more than 0.3 in South Korea as against 7.7 in the North.

In South Korea most acute shortage of technicians is felt in heavy industry. For instance, the number of South Korean technicians in the domain of metal industry at the end of 1960 was 154 as against 2,972 in the North. In the domain of mining industry which is said to have relatively many technicians, there were no more than 464 technicians at the end of 1960 as compared with 3,128 in North Korea.

This is the miserable consequence of the colonial obscuration policy of the U.S. imperialists in the past 17 years.

(Continued from page 2)

who, as hirelings of U.S. imperialism, committed criminal acts against the Korean people, are at large today in Japan and are actively engaged in a plan to develop Japan into an imperialist country.

Utilizing everything they can lay hand on, not only their own resources but also those of many foreign countries under their control, the U.S. imperialist aggressors marched up into the northern territory of Korea to occupy it in only a few days.

However, the sitsuation did not turned as they had expected. They had to suffer a deadly and decisive defeat.

4. U.S. Imperialism Suffers an Ignominious Defeat

The three-year war was an extremely bitter and hard-fought struggle. In order to attain their aggressive aim of turning the whole of Korea into a permanent colony and then converting it into a military base spearheaded against the Soviet Union and China, the U.S. imperialists built up huge military power and put fabulous amounts of materials into the Korean front. On the Korean front, though not so wide, the United States mobilized one-third of its land force equipped with up-to-date weapons, one-fifth of its air force and a main part of its fleet. When we add to this the military forces of the 15 other countries that followed U.S. imperialism and those of the South Korean puppet army, the enemy's total military strength reached nearly two million and several hundred thousands. With such a big military force, the U.S. imperialists forced a war on North Korea resorting to cold-blooded methods of war without a parallel in the history of war, laying out more than twenty billion dollars and consuming over 75 million tons of war supplies.

Parade of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards

Crimes perpetrated by the U.S. imperialists during the Korean War far surpass in brutality those committed by Hitler Germany. Indiscriminate bombings and bombardments from warships on peaceful cities and villages, bestial atrocities against Korean people, use of bacteriological and chemical weapons and cold-blooded outrages committed against the Korean and Chinese prisoners of war—all these

(Continued on page 4)

Policy of Korean Workers' Party for Peaceful Unification of Country (8)

(Continued)

The Party has singled out as the object of the South Korean people's struggle the U.S. imperialists who have turned the land of South Korea into a horrible living hell, rife with terrorism and suppression, hunger and poverty, bankruptcy and ruination, as well as, domestic landlords and comprador capitalists, docile guides and allies of the foreign invaders.

This helped the entire South Korean people, including the working class, arm themselves with a correct policy line of struggle, enabling them to have scientific guiding principles for action.

In the meantime, the Party has always timely defined the concrete content and formulated telling fighting slogans in correctly combining economic and political demands of the South Korean people at every stage of their anti-imperialist struggle for national liberation and their anti-feudal democratic revolution.

Thanks to the consistent and wise guidance of the Party, the South Korean people have been waging a courageous struggle against U.S. imperialism and its flunkeys, the South Korean reactionary ruling groups,successfully frustrating their policy of deception and appeasement.

(2) The Party bent its efforts on organizing and consolidating Party organizations in South Korea and on establishing Party's leadership in the anti-imperialist, anti-feudalist, democratic revolutionary movement of the South Korean people.

The Party always gave clear-cut answers to the questions of how to organize, consolidate and preserve Party organizations and of how to organize and lead the popular struggle in South Korea, which had been forcibly occupied by the U.S. imperialists who were mercilessly suppressing the people's democratic movement there, and worked out timely and well thought-out plans and measures to solve these questions.

Immediately after the Liberation, the Party, resolutely opposing the splitting and destructive machinations of the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup cliques, secret agents of U.S. imperialism, "M.L. group" and other factionalist elements, made tireless efforts to assert leadership in converting South Korean Party organizations formed in a factionalist way into genuinely revolutionary ones based on the Leninist principle of Party organization.

The Party consistently held that South Korean Party organizations must be built as a militant vanguard comprising trustworthy fighters selected from the revolutionary masses, as an organized contingent based on the principle of centralism and steel-like discipline, without a faction within it.

The Pary, taking into consideration the enemy's severe suppression and factionalists' vicious splitting machinations, always took well-timed and effective measures to preserve South Korean Party organizations.

When the U.S. imperialists were hatching a plot to strengthen the suppression of the Communist Party and outlaw it in South Ko-Korea, the Party presented a wise tactic of continuously preserving South Korean Party organizations lawfully by merging the Communist Party with "Inmindang" (People's Party) and "Shinmindang" (New Democratic Party) and of developing them into a powerful mass political party of the broad working people in South Korea.

Later, at a time when South Korean Party organizations confronted total destruction as a result of desperate maneuverings of U.S. imperialism and the South Korean ruling groups and of criminal subversive activities of the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup cliques, the Party took an organizational measure to unite the Workers' Party of South Korea with that of North Korea and establish a system of united leadership for Party activities throughout the country.

This was a correct step taken to save South Korean Party organizations from utter destruction and to preserve the South Korean revolutionary forces.

In view of the enemy's severe suppression in South Korea, the Party attached exceptional importance to building and consolidating party organizations there into mighty, flexible and militant ones on the basis of the principle of underground Party organization, and to the strengthening of Party members' partisanship and their education.

In leading a mass movement, the Party, taking into account the enemy's severe suppression, paid special attention to preserving and strengthening all the revolutionary forces by skillfully combining lawful struggles with unlawful ones and avoiding recklessness adventurism, stressing that "a fishing-line must be stretched as long as possible in order to catch a big fish."

This was a shining example of creative application of the Marxist-Leninist principle on underground Party building and activities to the specific political situation in South Korea—the principle which, when correctly applied, enables a party to develop successfully a revolutionary struggle, preserving firmly its might even under unfavourable conditions.

As a result of the subversive activities of the Pak Heun Yung and Li Sung Yup factionalist cliques, secret agents of U.S. imperialism, however, the Workers' Party of South Korea suffered heavy damages by the U.S. imperialists who resorted to merciless suppression and terrorism.

Under these circumstances, the Party took measures in time to remove quickly the evil consequences of criminal schemes by factionalist cliques, paying careful attention to the consideration that South Korean Party organizations should be saved and consolidated.

(3) Proceeding from the character and tasks of the South Korean revolution, the Party presented a correct policy line of forming an anti-imperialist, national united front in South Korea, skillfully leading the struggle to rally all the South Korean patriotic forces.

The Party has time and again stressed that a firm unity of the democratic, patriotic forces throughout Korea, who oppose U.S. imperialism and its puppets, is a guarantee for unification and independence of the fatherland and for its democratic development.

Already early in the post-Liberation period, the Party pointed out clearly that success or failure of the South Korean Communist Party depended on whether or not it could win over broad popular masses to its side.

(To be continued)

Dancer Ahn Accorded 'People's Artiste'

Ahn Sung Hi daneing a "sorceress dance"

PYONGYANG, June 26 (KCNA) –The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly issued a decree on awarding the title of People's Artiste of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to Ahn Sung Hi, dancer of the State Dance Theatre.

The 30-year-old dancer had been awarded the title of merited artiste in August, 1958.

The ballet "A Daughter of Partisans" which is now on stage in Pyongyang amid the warm acclamation of the citizens was choreographed and produced by Ahn Sung Hi and she is playing the title role. This ballet is appraised as a valuable harvest in the development of ballet in our country.

(Continued from page 3)

crimes were really beyond description.

At first, the U.S. imperialists thought that it would be very easy for them to conquer the whole of Korea and enslave the Korean people, boasting of their "strongest" military force in the world.

But, they made a fatal miscalculation. They were foolish enough not to take into account the might of the liberated Korean people. No amount of killing with the help of up-to-date weapons and bestial outrages enabled the U.S. imperialist aggressors to break the fighting spirit of the Korean people who rose in the just Fatherland Liberation War. The Korean War was an example to show how strong a liberated nation can be and how powerless up-to-date weapns are when used for aggressive purposes.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Americans try to solve military questions only through application of technology. But, the experiences of the Korean War show that military technology alone is powerless in winning victory. Technology alone can never intimidate or conquer a nation who has tasted freedom and independence..... The Korean People's Army and the Chinese People's Volunteers have taught that not technology, but human beings, play a decisive role in war, and that technology can be powerful, only when it is possessed and used by the people for their just cause."

The United States also failed in taking into account the might of the fraternal solidarity of the daily developing socialist camp. It was beyond the bounds of imagination for the United States to think of such a really fraternal and self-sacrificing army as the Chinese People's Volunteers. Nor did the United States understand the great vitality of disinterested assistance of fraternal socialist countries headed by the Soviet Union.

Before the might of the heroic Korean people and the Korean People's Army and of the Chinese People's Volunteers who rose in support of the just cause of the Korean people, the United States imperialists suffered an ignominious defeat for the first time in their history.

Thus, the sinister designs of the U.S. imperialists and the Syngman Rhee clique were completely shattered, in spite of their big talk that they would "occupy the whole areas of North Korea overnight."

The U.S. imperialists couldn't advance even an inch from the line where they kindled the aggressive war, but were forced to retreat from there, suffering heavy casualties and material loss and losing their international prestige.

The United States imperialists were finally forced to kneel to the Korean people. An armistice agreement was signed at the "house of peace" in Panmunjom on July 27, 1953, putting an end to all the hostilities.

Marshal Kim Il Sung said:

"Through our heroic struggle, we, Korean people, successfully defended our most precious fatherland–the Democratic People's Republic of Korea–from the armed invasion by the imperialist aggressors."

The great victory won by the Korean people made a gigantic contribution to the socialist camp and world peace, dealing a decisive blow at the U.S. imperialist policy of world domination.

Thus, the Korean War which brought a brilliant victory to the Korean people and a crushing defeat to the U.S. imperialists marked a turning point in the post-war world politics.

The bitter experience of the Korean War gave a lesson to the imperialists that it is impossible for them to conquer any people who have once gained independence, and that the days of colonialism and imperialism are over.

Nevertheless, the Amerian imperialists would not learn the bitter lesson of the Korean War.

They are frantically following the policy of provoking a new war, shouting for "the recovery of lost territory."

The U.S. imperialists have not only violated Clause D, Article 13 of the Armistice Agreement, which stipulates that the question of Korea should be solved peacefully by opening a conference of top-level politicians, but are still occupying South Korea with their armed forces.

They are not satisfied with this. Ten years have elapsed since the Armistice Agreement was concluded, but the U.S. imperialists are still preparing again to provoke a new war in defiance of world public opinion, while putting South Korea on a wartime footing.

They are bringing in a number of various new arms, and are equipping the South Korean army with nuclear weapons: such as Honest John, Nike and other missiles.

Near the 38th Pararell, special manouvers are being carried out every day under conditions resembling those of a nuclear war.

Indeed, the violations of the Military Demarcation Line are becoming more and more frequent.

War-like generals are visiting South Korea frequently. Some 10 Pentagonese sabre-rattlers have come to South Korea recently. This is reminiscent of what happened just before the Korean War.

At the same time, they are concentrating their energies on helping Japan and South Korea conclude "normalization talks" in order to utilize fully the revived Japanese imperialists in provoking another war in Korea.

It is easy to see what the American imperialists are intending to do: They utilized the most war-like elements to effect the coup urging them to cry more loudly "March into the North, Smash Communism!" and are making frantic efforts to provoke a new war.

The more they are doomed, the more frantically they resort to hackneyed colonialist and imperialist methods. The real nature of imperialism—the war of aggression against other nations—has not changed since Lenin pointed this out 50 years ago.

But the U.S. imperialists must recognize that the Korean people and peace-loving peoples throughout the world have learnt many lessons from the Korean War, even if the U.S. imperialists have not. The Korean people are more than ever determined to repulse enemy's invasion.

They are ready to expel the U.S. imperialists from South Korea, and to realize peaceful unification of their fatherland.

All the people of the world are actively supporting the Korean people's struggle, too, and making efforts to lay bare the U.S. imperialists' plot.

If the U.S. imperialists ignore these stern facts and unleash a new war, a more ignominous defeat than that in the Korean War is in store for them.

(The end)

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